

From the Charleston Courier.

Letter from Hon. B. F. Perry.

GREENVILLE, S. C., August 13, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: Enclosed I send you a communication, which you will please publish. You have said the columns of your paper were open to a free discussion of political questions. You would oblige me by giving an early insertion to the enclosed.

Yours, truly, &c.,

B. F. PERRY.

Disunion.

It would seem that from recent publications of Messrs. Keitt, Orr and Boyce, that South Carolina will soon have to secede from the Federal Union, either alone or in company with the other Southern States, or a portion of them. These gentlemen declare that the election of Lincoln to the Presidency is certain—that on the happening of such an event, prompt and immediate secession of the Southern States must ensue.

Is the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Republic sufficient cause for the destruction of the Federal Government and all the horrors of civil war and revolution? This is a grave and momentous question, and should be calmly and dispassionately considered in all its bearings before it is answered by the patriot and statesman. They who consider the union of the States an injury and a curse to the South, and are disunionists per se, will, of course, answer "fearfully" in the affirmative. Their minds are already made up, and their purpose formed. To them it is a matter of no consequence how an event so desirable is brought about.

But there are others who think differently of the Federal Government. They have seen this American Republic, the only free government in the world, prosper and flourish as no government ever did in ancient or modern times. In the course of seventy or eighty years we have increased from thirteen States to thirty-three States, from three millions of people to thirty millions, from poverty and weakness to wealth, power and grandeur, unsurpassed by the oldest and greatest nations of the earth. A wilderness, covering a vast continent, has been converted into towns, cities and cultivated fields. During all this time every one has enjoyed the most perfect freedom and security in all his rights as a citizen. At home and abroad we have commanded the respect and admiration of the world. In the remotest corners of the earth, an American citizen knows and feels that he has a government able and willing to protect him, and that no power on earth dare molest him.

It is natural that they who thus reflect, and remember the farewell advice of the Father of his Country, that union and liberty are inseparable, who know from history in all ages, the horrors of civil war, and the dangers of revolution to liberty and civil government, should wish and earnestly desire the perpetuity of the Republic, under which they live so happily. With such, one may well reason and argue without giving offence, and ask for a calm and dispassionate determination before they decide on breaking up their Government, and running the hazard of forming a better one.

The probability is that the Black Republican candidate will be elected President of the United States. It is a grievous misfortune, and one to be deeply lamented by every citizen of the South. But it must be remembered, that the Southern States will have brought this misfortune, grievous as it may be, on themselves, by their own divisions and party strifes. It was predicted at the time, and the South forewarned of the impending danger.

In the unfortunate disruption of the Democratic party at Charleston, which I did all that I could do, amidst the hisses and assaults of an excited community, to prevent, I saw the triumph of the Black Republicans in the ensuing Presidential election. I stated in a letter written and published immediately afterwards, that the Southern States would be divided into three bitterly hostile factions, that a black republican President would be elected, and that these petty divisions of the South would utterly defeat a union of the South in any scheme of disunion. It is true in religion and in politics, that the nearer sects and parties approach without assimilating, the more bitter they are towards each other.

If the seceding members of the Charleston Convention had retained their seats in that body, Breckinridge and Lane, or others equally acceptable to the Southern States, would have been the nominees of the Democratic party for President and Vice-President. It was a well ascertained fact that Douglas could not, under any contingency, get the two-thirds vote requisite to a nomination. After a number of ballots, the friends of Judge Douglas would have cast their votes for Hunter, Breckinridge, Dickinson, or some one else acceptable to the South. But after the withdrawal of a portion of the Southern Delegates, they became excited and more disposed to adhere to their candidate. The adjournment to Baltimore was for the purpose of giving the friends of Judge Douglas, in the seceding States, an opportunity of sending Delegates in place of

those who withdrew. This fact I know. Lincoln will be elected President in consequence of this disruption of the Democratic party. He will be elected by one-third of the voters of the United States! Two-thirds of the votes polled will actually be cast against him! And yet he will be elected by the division of the opposition. He will barely get a majority of the non-slaveholding votes, and none in the slaveholding States. In New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois and Indiana, he will not receive a majority of the votes, but carry those States, and perhaps Oregon and some others, by a plurality vote. Bell and Everett will carry Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and perhaps Louisiana, and Florida. Breckinridge and Lane will have South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, California, and, perhaps, Missouri, Louisiana and Florida, if the first is not given to Douglas, and the two latter to Bell.

If elected Lincoln will come into power with two-thirds of the people of the United States opposed to his Administration! This ought, in some measure, to appease the apprehension of those who affect to be so much alarmed for the South. His Administration will commence a weak one, and it is not probable that he can, backed by one-third of the people of the United States, seriously injure and oppress the other two-thirds.

But we have another check on his ability to do mischief. A majority of the Senate of the United States will be opposed to his Administration, and no bill can be a law till it receives the sanction of the Senate. His majority in the Senate cannot be charged for several years to come. It is doubtful, too, as to the majority of the House of Representatives. More than likely the next elections will give a majority of the members of the House in opposition to the Black Republicans. This is to be inferred from the popular vote of two-thirds against Lincoln in the Presidential election.

Mr. Fillmore became President of the United States with a worse record than Lincoln has on the slavery question, and he went out of office a very popular man at the South! He signed the Fugitive Slave Bill, which Lincoln is pledged to enforce. He prevented bloodshed and civil war in New Mexico and Texas, which Taylor was about to inflict on the country. According to Senator Benjamin's speech, Lincoln does not stand pledged to the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, or against the admission of any more slave States into the Union, or to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or to the prohibition of the slave trade between the States, or to the acquisition of more slave territory.

Judging from the course pursued by other Presidents, and that policy which usually governs politicians whilst in power, instead of doing any rash, violent or unconstitutional act to injure or offend those opposed to him, it is likely Lincoln will pursue a very cautious, politic and wise course towards the South. It cannot be in nature of any man elevated to the Presidency to wish to see the Government broken up under his administration, the Republic dismembered and the country plunged into a civil war. Very likely his great effort will be to acquire popularity in the Southern States, and appease their opposition by a rigid adherence to the Constitution and respect for the rights of the South. It is not at all improbable that the South may find more favors under the Administration of Lincoln than they have under any Democratic Administration. It may be that "Old Abe" will go out of office quite a favorite with the Southern people! At least we should give him a trial.

The election of a President, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, is no ground whatever for breaking up the Republic, no matter how bitterly opposed to him we may be. We must wait and decide on his acts and measures; nothing less will justify us in the eyes of the world, or in opinions of our own people. To inculcate the notion that a portion of the citizens of a Republic may break up and revolutionize their Government, because they have been defeated in their choice of a Chief Magistrate, is the repudiation of the first principles of republicanism, and sanctioning that which leads inevitably to lawless despotism.

Before any such movement is put on foot, it would be well for Messrs. Keitt, Orr and Boyce to ascertain and see whether such a measure is likely to be acceptable to their party generally; and especially whether the friends of Bell, the Union candidate—whether the supporters of Judge Douglas in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, and the adherents of Gen. Houston in Texas—will co-operate with their opponents, the Breckinridge party South, in such a movement. To suppose, so, shows a credulity beyond my comprehension.

Then the question arises, is it proper for South Carolina to take the initiative again in a disunion movement? Twice already she has failed, after mounting boldly to the precipice and looking over. Nor has she won any laurels for wisdom and statesmanship in these threatened disruptions of her Government. Virginia was so discourteous as not even to accept of our invitation to meet in consultation on her own wrongs and injuries. Col.

Orr thinks South Carolina should not act without Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The Colonel knows very well that he is perfectly safe in waiting for Georgia. He would not be more so in waiting for Maryland or Kentucky.

This agitation of disunion is calculated, too, to damage seriously the prospects of Breckinridge and Lane in the Southern States, as well as in the Northern States. Bell's party and Douglas' friends North and South will make capital out of it, to the injury of Breckinridge.

I go for Breckinridge in this contest, with all my heart, and will say, under existing circumstances, that it shows a want of wisdom or fealty to the South for any Southern man to oppose him. Nothing can be more injudicious than the starting of a Douglas ticket in any Southern State.—Its only tendency will be to give the vote of the State to Bell, and paralyze the strength of the South. Nor do I think any Breckinridge ticket should be started in a non-slaveholding State. Its effect will be to give the vote of the State to the Black Republicans. It would be much better to have Douglas in the Presidency than Lincoln. But it is almost certain that if two Democratic tickets are run in the Northern States that Judge Douglas will not carry a single State.

It was a great misfortune and a great wrong that Judge Douglas' friends should have urged his claims so strongly as they did in the Charleston Convention. The South was entitled to the President. The election depended on the South. She had the Democratic strength in a great degree. The South was prejudiced against Douglas, and no doubt many of the Seceders had rather see Lincoln elected.

The Charleston Convention ought to have been composed of National Democrats, and then there would have been no division in our ranks. Mr. Yancey and his friends had no more right to a seat in the Convention than Mr. R. B. Rhett and his friends had. They stood on the same platform, and I thought and so said to my Convention friends, that they evinced unnecessary squeamishness after following Mr. Yancey out of the Convention, to refuse the proffered lead of Mr. Rhett after they got out.

Without common ability, Mr. Boyce, in 1851, exposed the folly of separate State action and secession. Why he has now changed I am at a loss to know. It would be well for him to take up some of his old arguments and answer them. He might find it hard to do. But still, until they are answered, they must have their influence on the public mind.

Col. Orr declared in the Charleston Convention and sealed it with an oath, "so help me God, whilst the Federal Government is administered on Constitutional principles, neither my hand or my voice shall ever be raised against this Union." Now the election of Abe Lincoln will violate no Constitutional principle, or provision of the Constitution. When such violation occurs under Lincoln's administration, the whole South may be united, and policy and patriotism dictate that we should wait till the violation occurs.

It may be that I am mistaken in supposing slavery to be out of the reach of the assaults of its foes, and if so I will be as ready as any one to defend it at the sacrifice of the Union itself, as much as I value the Union. But I am not willing to act prematurely when there is no danger. As to dissolving the Union on a mere abstraction, the right to carry slaves wherever slaveholders desire to carry them, and where they would be worthless if carried, I am opposed to it now and forever; and shall endeavor to defend the rights of the South in the Union, where I think they have been heretofore properly defended, and may still be defended if the South is true to herself and united in that defence.

That all who were disunionists should have rejoiced at the breaking up of the Democratic Convention in Charleston is very natural. They saw in that movement the destruction of the National Democracy and their defeat in the coming Presidential election. They saw in the future the election of a Black Republican, and knew what a powerful lever it would be in their hands to wield against the Union. But that any friend to the Federal Union and lover of the peace and quiet of the Republic should have rejoiced at such a dire calamity is most amazing. The Democratic party had been the friends of the South and the rights of the States, the true supporters and defenders of the Constitution, and the only just and wise rulers of the Government from its foundation to the present time. Under their administration the boundaries of the Republic have been enlarged by the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, California and Oregon. The rights and honor of the Republic had been gallantly defended in a war with Great Britain and with Mexico. How any patriot could chuckle and grin over the death of this glorious old party, is more than I can comprehend.

But it does seem that, for years past, there has been at the South a systematic organization to weaken and drive from the Democratic party all who stand by it and fight for it in the Northern States.—Their aim is to sectionalize parties, as the Black Republicans have done at the North! as the Federalists did during the war of 1812!—all of which Washington denounced as fatal to the Republic,

fatal to our independence, and fatal to liberty itself.

Disunion—a word of horrible import to the illustrious sages of the Republic, one which was not to be breathed by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson—is now in the mouth of every flippant politician, certain newspaper editors, half-educated school-boy, and unthinking mortal. It is the high road to office and popularity, and he who dares repeat the dying behest of the Father of his Country is branded a traitor. The same feeling is manifested in the Northern States by the Black Republicans and John Brown sympathisers. Well may it be said, we have fallen on evil times; and "those whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad."

To consummate this folly it is proposed for South Carolina to march out of the Union solitary and alone. That if let alone we shall do very well, and if an attempt is made to force us back the South will rally to the rescue. We had better not depend on being let alone if we oppose the collection of duties. We may withdraw our Members of Congress and no one will disturb us. In 1851, President Fillmore did not manifest any disposition to let us alone. He sent troops to Charleston. Gen. Jackson did the same in 1831. We must not, therefore, expect to be let alone. Will the other Southern States rally to our assistance in doing that which they themselves think it advisable not to do? Would it not be more prudent to get them to unite with us beforehand? And if they will not unite in our action, for us to stay with them till some act is done which will unite the South?

There is no doubt at all if the whole South were united in any course, they could take care of themselves in any emergency. The proper course for South Carolina to pursue is to say to the other Southern States she is ready to act with them, and to await their action, whatever that may be. This will prevent her playing before high Heaven a ridiculous farce or a bloody tragedy.

B. F. PERRY.

Greenville C. H., Aug. 13, 1860.

David Crockett.

"Be sure you are right, and then go ahead," is a wise maxim attributed to one whose life was a continual illustration of the sentiment. Every one has heard of "Davy Crockett," the immortal backwoodsman of Tennessee—the "crack shot," of the wilderness—eccentric but honest member of Congress—the "hero of the Alamo"—yet few know his origin, his early struggles, and the general current of his life. History has but a few words concerning him, but tradition is garrulous over his many deeds.

David Crockett was born at the mouth of the Limestone River, Green County, East Tennessee, on the 7th of August, 1787. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and took a prominent part in the war for Independence. It was all a wilderness around David's birth-place, and his son communed with nature in its unbroken wilderness, from the beginning. He grew to young manhood without any education, from books other than he received in his own rude home. When only seven years of age, David's father was stricken of most of his property by fire. He opened a tavern in Jefferson County, where David was his main help until the age of twelve years. This vagrant life, full of incident and adventure, suited young Crockett, but becoming dissatisfied with his employer, he deserted him, and made his way back to his former home. After tarrying there a year, he ran away, joined a cattle merchant, and at the end of the journey in Virginia, he was dismissed, with precisely four dollars in his pocket. For three years he was "knocking about," as he expressed it, and then he sought his father's home again. He now enjoyed the advantages of a school for a few weeks, and finally, after several unsuccessful love adventures, he married an excellent girl, and became a father in 1810, when he was twenty-four years of age. He settled on the banks of Elk River, and was pursuing the quiet avocation of a farmer in Summer, and the more stirring one of hunter in Autumn, when war was commenced with Great Britain in 1812, Crockett was among the first to respond to Gen. Jackson's call for volunteers, and under that brave leader he was engaged in several skirmishes and battles. He received the commission of Colonel at the close of the war, as a testimonial of his worth. His wife had died while he was in the army, and several small children were left to his care. The widow of a deceased friend soon came to his aid, and in his second wife he found an excellent guardian for his children. Soon after his marriage he removed to Laurens County, where he was made Justice of the Peace, and was chosen to represent the District in the State Legislature. Generous, full of fun, possessing great shrewdness, and "honest to a fault," Crockett was very popular in the Legislature and among his constituents. In the course of a few years he removed to Western Tennessee, where he became a famous hunter. With the rough backwoodsman there he was a man after our own hearts, and he was elected to a seat in Congress in 1828, and again in 1830. When the Americans in Texas commenced their war of independence, towards the

close of the year 1835, Crockett hastened thither to help them, and at the storming of the Alamo, at Bexar, on the 6th of March, 1836, that eccentric hero was killed. He was then fifty years of age.

VALUABLE LITTLE HINTS.—A short needle makes the most expedition in plain sewing.

Put your balls or reels of cotton into little bags, leaving the ends out.

One flannel petticoat will wear nearly as long as two, if turned hind part before when the front begins to wear thin.

Dirty windows are reliable test-tales; they give the character of the lady of the house with great correctness.

A leather strap, with a buckle at one end and tongue holes at the other, is useful in the house.

There is not anything gained in economy by having very young and inexperienced servants at low wages. They break waste, and destroy more than equivalent for higher wages, setting aside comfort and respectability.

Hope writes the poetry of the boy, but memory that of the man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backward with sighs. Such is the wise providence of God. The cup of life is sweetest at the brim, the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper, and the dregs are made bitter that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

A SISTER'S LOVE.—Beautiful is the love of a sister; the kiss that has no guile, and no passion; the truth is purity, and bringeth peace and satisfaction to the heart, and no fever to the pulse. Beautiful is the love of a sister—it is moonlight on our path—it hath light, but no heat; it is of heaven, and yet sheds its peace upon the earth.

A clergyman, while engaged in catechising a number of boys, asked one of them the definition of matrimony. The reply was, "A place of punishment, where some folks suffer for a time before they can go to heaven."

A man who is apprehensive of receiving insults is conscious of deserving them. True dignity never can be approached without respect. It has a coat of mail which always keeps at a distance the contemptible intruder.

Without some object in the world to love we are miserable; and if that love be misplaced we are wretched. Then let great wisdom and prudence direct the tender passion.

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All business communications should be addressed to the "Conservatist, Newberry, S. C." Communications intended for publication should be addressed to the "Editor of the Conservatist." August 28, 1860.

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HEAD QUARTERS.

1st Brig. 1st DIVISION, S. C. M., GREENVILLE, S. C.

ORDER NO.—

ACCORDING to orders from Headquarters, an ELECTION is hereby ordered to be held, according to law, at the Regimental Parade Grounds of the Regiments comprising this Brigade, on the 27th day of September next, for MAJOR-GENERAL to command 1st Division, S. C. M., and to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of Major-General Smith. The result of said Election will be forwarded to this Office immediately thereafter. Colonels commanding the respective Regiments are charged with the preparation and execution of this Order. By order of W. K. EASLEY, Brig. Gen'l. H. LEE THURSTON, Brig. Major. Aug 14 1860

Blue Ridge Railroad.

CARS on the Blue Ridge Railroad leave Penitentiary on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 15 minutes before 4 o'clock, A. M.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Leave Anderson on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays immediately after the cars arrive from Belton.

On Tuesday, Thursdays, and Saturdays, on the arrival of the cars from Columbia.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts on my books for 1857-'58 and 59, had best come forward and close by cash or note by the 15th of September next, as my accounts on that day will be handed over to an Attorney for collection. I do not wish to sue. If you have not the money, come and give your notes; the books must be closed. W. C. BEWLEY. Anderson, Aug. 9, 1860. 1-31

W. W. HUMPHREYS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office at Anderson C. H., in Broyles' new building, immediately below the Post Office and opposite the Benson House. All business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention. August 14, 1860 1 17

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JOHN PETER BROWN, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

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